

A POWERFUL PLEA.

Speech of Hon. H. R. Pollard at Suffolk.

THE ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.
Able Presentation of Democratic Doctrine in Chicago Platform.

GLORIOUS MEETING OF DEMOCRATS

Notes of the Meeting—Mr. Pollard
Liberalized Appointed for His Masterly Defence of Democratic Doctrine.

SUFFOLK, VA., September 14.—(Special.)—The campaign was opened here today, there being an unusually large turnout of Democrats to choose delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Port Norfolk next Thursday, and to hear speeches from Hon. H. R. Pollard and Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler. The meeting to choose delegates to the congressional convention was called to order by County Chairman J. E. West, who made a ringing speech in favor of Democratic harmony. The following delegates and alternates were selected:

At Large—J. E. West, of Suffolk.
Town of Suffolk—C. B. Bell, J. E. Rooker, C. R. Brothers, E. E. Holland, W. J. Heeler, delegates—each delegate to choose his alternate.

Chesapeake District—S. T. Ellis, A. J. Powell, W. J. Simons, E. C. Ramsey, J. C. Hives, delegates; T. J. Saunders, W. T. Taylor, George T. Atkins, R. H. Tynes, W. M. Brittain, alternates.

Holy Neck District—Thomas H. Barnes, John Richard Holland, William E. Whitefield, delegates; J. Oliver Cutchin, R. C. Norfleet, Henry Everett, alternates.

Cypress District—F. P. Brooks, W. D. Meyer, delegates; F. W. Hunter, J. H. Brinkley, alternates.

Sleepy Hole District—F. M. Arthur and Reps. Williamson, delegates; W. J. Lee and Frank Wright, alternates.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Democratic Executive Committee of Nansemond County:

From Suffolk—R. S. Boykin, J. C. Causey, and W. S. Tunley.
Chesapeake District—T. A. McClelleny, R. E. Tynes, alternates.

Holy Neck District—A. H. Baker, Julius F. Rawles, J. Frank Cutchin.
Cypress District—Bruce Smith, Ed. D. Brinkley, M. F. Lloyd.

Sleepy Hole District—M. J. Kirby, Reps. Williamson, G. W. Jackson, and Mr. J. E. West, who has been chairman of the committee for the past two years, was unanimously re-elected to that position, for which he has proved himself admirably qualified. Mr. West was one of Virginia's "gold" delegates to the Chicago convention, but he participated in the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, and has since been not only loyal to party principle, but heart and soul in the work of securing the election of the regular Democratic ticket.

Mr. Pollard's Speech.
Upon the conclusion of the above business, Hon. H. R. Pollard was introduced by Mr. West, and spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens—It is an axiom in politics that every question of government policy, if traced to its source, resolves itself into a question of either taxation or finance. The storm-center of the pending agitation is one of finance. From centre to circumference a political storm prevails—never subsiding, never equalled. It severs party ties and sweeps down party barriers.

In the memorable contest of 1854, when Mr. Cleveland was first elected to the presidency, the country was again divided by Harrison and in 1852, when Cleveland was again chosen, the battle was waged over a question of taxation. The present agitation is a continuation of the old issue, and the battle is being fought on the 4th day of March, 1896, when it came an appalling panic, that caused stout hearts to quail and strong arms to tremble.

CONSPIRACY WITH WALL STREET.
In August, 1893, Mr. Cleveland called the Congress into session along with himself, upon the tariff issue. He was not in any special sense the sentiments of the people or any other, into extraordinary session, and in a vigorous message, after pointing out the grievous financial distress under which the country was suffering, prescribed a remedy suggested by Wall Street as the one medicine necessary and essential to give immediate and complete relief to the body politic. The recommendation was to increase the purchasing power of the dollar, by the purchase of gold to the amount of \$100,000,000, which would purchase every month \$200,000,000 of silver, for which \$200,000,000 of legal tender would be issued, under which the volume of currency would be having a monthly increase at the rate of \$3,846,153. (See Official Circular No. 17, issued by the Treasury Department, July 1, 1896.)

What powerful influences were brought to bear by Wall Street to secure the passage of this repeal through the Senate, where its fate was for months in suspense, is a part of the history of our country and need not be commented upon. The repeal was accomplished, and the conspirators, leagued to demonize and destroy one half of the money of the country and of the Constitution, holdly asserted what no one had before dared assert, that the country was on a gold basis, and enjoyed the blessings of a single gold standard. The repeal brought no relief, and the Democrats, angered at this assassination of silver in the hands of its friends, but not properly directed to right this wrong, began to differ, or in a frenzy of indignation, either absented themselves from the polls at their congressional election of 1894, or cast their ballots for the Republican candidates, and, as a result, the House of Representatives went into the hands of the Republican party. Rallying from their defeat and organizing for victory, the mighty hosts of Democracy were set on foot, and a battle arrayed, amidst a dash and enthusiasm, which had not been equalled in the annals of American history.

There, in the hands of the fearless and eloquent William Jennings Bryan, was placed the banner of Democracy, which he waved so bravely over the very face of the stronghold of the enemy. Who can doubt that he will bear it triumphantly to victory?

THE ISSUE OF THE CANVASS.
The issue of the canvass is squarely and clearly before you, my fellow-citizens, to give and to receive, fidelity to the faith of the Democratic fathers. From the disgrace of defeat, wrought by treachery in the camp and by departure from the faith of the fathers, I here to-day utter the rallying cry:

"Once more into the breach, dear friends; once more!"

That you may see the exact issue, I quote from the two platforms. The Republicans declare: "We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin

or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."
The Democrats demand: "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. We demand that the Republican party, if elected, be stripped of its flummery about international agreement, pronounced against silver as a part of the constitutional currency of the country. This was a departure from the platform of 1892 declared for 'the use of both gold and silver as standard money.'"

THE WORDS OF AN ENEMY.
In 1876, when John Sherman was a poor man—not as now, a millionaire senator—he said:

"The utter ruin that would come to mankind, especially to the poorer nations, by the entire demonetization of silver, cannot be estimated by us. Take one half of the gold money of the world out of existence, take away the standard of more than two-thirds of the human race, reduce it to a base metal, and the effect of it upon the commerce of the world would be incalculable. It cannot be done, it will not be done. There is no quarrel of it. These two metals have travelled side by side from the beginning of time. The records of human history do not go back to a time where they did not move together. They have varied together, the north and the south, the one being higher; but they have gone on, gold the money of the rich, silver the money of the poor, the one to measure acquired wealth, the other to measure the daily necessities of the poor. Yet our Parliament, although it may disturb for a moment the relation of these two metals to each other, nothing but the act of God, can destroy the use of both of them by mankind."

Mr. Sherman drew eight conclusions, two of which were:

"1. Demonetization of silver raises the price of gold."
"2. Both coins are indispensable."

"Both coins are indispensable" is such talk! Read that paragraph to the average single-gold-standard man, without disclosing the name of the author, and I will wager a guinea in gold, scarce as it is, that he will pronounce it anti-Communist and Anarchist.

Here have the Magnas Apollo of their faith bluntness and plainly laying down the proposition that "the demonetization of silver raises the price of gold," the advocates of the single-gold standard, of high and low degree, had their chosen standard because it never has, and never will, vary in value.

REPUBLICAN DOUBLE-STANDARD MEN.
The centralization of the visions and hopes of the monometallists upon gold, as possessing the highest standard of value, is not as well grounded in reason or philosophy, as was that of the old negro, who, during the alarm and excitement caused by the measures of 1852, conspicuously declared that the cotton was the standard of value, and when asked what his behavior meant, explained by saying: "I knows that star never moves, and until she busts, I believe the world is as safe, and judgment-day ain't comin'."

It would be useless, not to say tedious, to give you, as I could, quotation after quotation from Republican leaders to show that they, with one voice, except New York and a few others, repudiated the double-standard men. McKinley himself stands upon a platform not in consonance with his life-long sentiments expressed in and out of Congress. But you must bear James Blaine on this all-important subject. He said:

"I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution—indeed the money of the American people anterior to the Constitution, money which the organic law of the republic recognized as independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare that either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in its judgment, no more power to demonetize gold; no more power to demonetize either than to demonetize both."

Such have been their professions of friendship and promises of good will, which have been followed by a hostile act of legislation from the demonetization act of 1873 to the present time has been of their doing, except the last.

Against this declaration of the Republicans, against which without and friends within, we have set the battle in array, drawing the line sharp and deep for "the unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, and in a vigorous message, after pointing out the grievous financial distress under which the country was suffering, prescribed a remedy suggested by Wall Street as the one medicine necessary and essential to give immediate and complete relief to the body politic. The recommendation was to increase the purchasing power of the dollar, by the purchase of gold to the amount of \$100,000,000, which would purchase every month \$200,000,000 of silver, for which \$200,000,000 of legal tender would be issued, under which the volume of currency would be having a monthly increase at the rate of \$3,846,153. (See Official Circular No. 17, issued by the Treasury Department, July 1, 1896.)

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judgment that he has pronounced against himself and his crime. May the Lord have mercy upon the souls of all our countrymen, and only basis of all our currency. By the crucifixion of this gold standard, they propose to convert everything into gold or its equivalent. In the face of every argument they cry, "GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!" "I am reminded of a legend of old respecting the fabled Midas. It is said that Bacchus granted his wish that whatever he touched might become gold, from which such great inconvenience ensued that he was glad to get himself relieved of the burden, and resume the powers and functions of an ordinary being. Would that our gold friends were content to prosper, as we did under the double-standard—both gold and silver—the money of the Constitution."

OUR LOSS, ENGLAND'S GAIN.
Second: Because the free coinage of silver will arrest the continual contraction of the currency, which has produced, and is still producing, disaster.

To show that our currency is being contracted, I cite Official Circular No. 12, issued by the Treasury Department, which will be seen that the department estimates the per capita circulation for the current year (1896) at \$21.10, whereas in 1894 it was \$24.28, a difference of \$3.18 in favor of 1894; showing that if the circulation of 1894 was as great as 1894, we would have \$22,600,000 more money in circulation than we actually have, a sum equal to the production of silver in the world for 1894, or about 22,600,000,000, and sum approximately twice as great as the production of that metal in the United States for the same year (see page 25, same circular), and about ten times as great as the total amount of silver in any one year of the country's history.

But, when we take into consideration the different conditions that confront us financially, this per capita contraction, large as it is, but a drop in the bucket, is a very small thing. The people are fond of reminding us that we are in debt to England. This is a true saying. But how easily, friends, of this debt may be paid, if the gold standard is maintained in this country and in Europe? By selling our wheat at \$1.95 in London, or \$1.25 on the farm, and our cotton at 20 cents. Placing the yield of wheat in 1893 at the value of the crop; but how it is now, with wheat worth only 75 cents in London, and 45 cents on the farm? Our crop of 40,000,000 bushels for only \$7,500,000, a loss of \$12,500,000. So that the quantity of wheat abroad in 1895 (estimated at 100,000,000 bushels), which, at the price of 1873, would have brought \$22,000,000, brought only \$5,000,000, or a difference of \$17,000,000. A larger other difference of export. So that it takes more than double as much wheat and cotton to liquidate our interest account with England, which reaches to the north and the south of the globe, than it would if we had the gold standard. It is a man fall to see how immensely England is benefited by a policy which gives her twice as much bread, and enables her to supply her mills with cotton at one half cost.

"I beg you, therefore, to remember this, that upon your vote may depend the action of the State of Illinois. We do not believe this to be true, because we think our majority will be more than enough to carry the issue. In 1893 we shall be disappointed. (Applause and cheers, and cries of 'You will not be.')"

"If it should be but one, it simply means this, that upon your action as a voter might depend the fate of a man, and whether silver shall be restored or not. I appeal to you to do your duty as you see it, and let no threat or persuasion serve you from making you register a freeman's will. (Loud cheers.)"

For the first time since he was nominated, Mr. Bryan travelled to-day by special train. He has made journeys in special coaches. He has been provided with an entire train for his exclusive use. The train was furnished by the Illinois State Democratic Committee, while the combination sleeping, dining, and parlor-car in which he will live while in Kentucky, was tendered by Colonel J. Fred Woodson, of Owensboro, National Committeeman from Kentucky.

THE BRYAN PARTY.
The party that left St. Louis with Mr. Bryan consisted of Colonel Woodson, Ridgely Cayce, of Louisville; Judge John Fulton, of Barlow, Ky.; Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, John W. Cantrell, chairman of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Company; Judge M. Crawford, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois; A. W. Andrews, chief financial inspector at Chicago; Mr. E. Brograve, of Eugene, Ill.; W. Scott Matthews, of Salem, Ill.; a member of the Illinois State Democratic Committee; Thomas Marshall, of Salem, Ill., a cousin of Mr. Bryan's; Colonel W. Doze, private secretary to Governor Altgeld; Congressman John W. Allen, of Mississippi; and ex-Congressman S. S. Williams, of Illinois.

The train was in charge of B. F. Dickson, superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and George B. Horne, division passenger-agent of that line.

The arrival of Mr. Bryan at Mascoutah, Ill., had been advertised for 7:30, and the train reached there at 7:30, and Mr. Bryan made a few remarks to a small crowd of well-wishers and people. The cheers as the train drew out.

MONEY TALK APPLAUDED.
MT. VERNON, ILL., September 14.—When the Bryan special train reached Nashville, Ill., the Democratic candidate found several hundred people there. They cheered him as he came on the car, and applauded his remarks about the money question.

Ashley, the next stop, had a large and enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Bryan again spoke.

Mr. Vernon had sent a committee ahead to meet Mr. Bryan, and when he reached here at 9:20 they formed in line and escorted him to a stand erected in front of the State Supreme Court building, a hundred yards from the railway station.

It was found that Mr. Vernon had prepared to give Mr. Bryan a rousing reception. A Bryan and Sewall club, composed of young men and women, the former in white duck uniforms and the latter in white muslin, had formed a double line extending from the station toward the court-house, and through this Mr. Bryan passed, while the crowd cheered loudly. It was a very good-sized crowd, numbering about twenty-five people, and they had plenty of enthusiasm.

A brass band marched ahead of Mr. Bryan to the stand, and following him came a number of men bearing campaign truncheons.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Sample, State Appellate Judge, and made a 12-minute speech. His train left Mt. Vernon at 9:35.

AT CARMi AND EVANSVILLE.
CARMi, ILL., September 14.—In his speech at Mt. Vernon, Ill., Mr. Bryan answered the allegations that he had said he was not a Democrat. His remarks follow:

"I appreciate the fact that this meeting is presided over by one who until this campaign has been a Republican (referring to Judge Sample). A few months ago I was in your midst then as a private

BRYAN'S TRIP EAST.

HE IS ACCORDED A SUCCESSION OF OVATIONS.

TALKS MONEY TO WORKINGMEN.

They Heartily Applaud His Utterances—Emphatic Denial of the Charge That He Said He Was Not a Democrat.

ST. LOUIS, MO., September 14.—After a splendid night's rest in a private car, in a quiet corner of the railroad yards in East St. Louis, Hon. William J. Bryan started East at 6:30 o'clock this morning. He is accompanied by Congressman Allen and several members of the local committee.

Mr. Bryan stated this morning that he was in splendid voice and health.

SPEECH AT BELLEVILLE.
NASHVILLE, ILL., September 14.—Although the hour was very early when Mr. Bryan's train reached Belleville, Ill., where the first stop was made, more than a thousand people were waiting for the candidate there. Most of them were gathered about a temporary platform near the tracks, but a large number held positions on top of neighboring box-cars. Mr. Bryan was presented by Martin W. Shafer, chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and made a short address. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The people of the United States deliberately throw their influence upon the side of the gold standard, it simply means that they raise the value of an ounce of gold throughout the world. If we succumb to the temptation which is bolstered up by the great money influence, these same influences will be turned upon weaker nations, and nation after nation will be driven from the use of silver, and every new nation that joins in the use of gold will make our money cheaper and our money dearer, and give us an unfair advantage to men who own money and change money, and add continuing distress to the people who toil, and produce the wealth of the world. We are here in a great laboring community. I call your attention, men who toil, to the fact that in not a single instance in the history of recorded time has the gold standard been established by the great money influence of those who have been defended, and it has been propagated by those who, instead of producing wealth, live upon the toil of others, and by holding and cornering the money of the world, charge what they will for it to those who must have it to do the business of the world. Take away the gold standard, the support of the money-owning classes, and money-changing classes, and we will not stand for a single day in any nation on earth. (Cheers.)"

LABORING FOR RELIEF.
"We are laboring to bring relief, not only to the agricultural people, but to the masses of the people everywhere, because whenever we take away the gold standard, we take away the small supply of gold in the world we bring hope, inspiration, and relief to all the masses of mankind, who for twenty years have been weighed down by the burden of the gold standard. (Cheers.)"

"I beg you, therefore, to remember this, that upon your vote may depend the action of the State of Illinois. We do not believe this to be true, because we think our majority will be more than enough to carry the issue. In 1893 we shall be disappointed. (Applause and cheers, and cries of 'You will not be.')"

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The arrival of Mr. Bryan at Mascoutah, Ill., had been advertised for 7:30, and the train reached there at 7:30, and Mr. Bryan made a few remarks to a small crowd of well-wishers and people. The cheers as the train drew out.

MONEY TALK APPLAUDED.
MT. VERNON, ILL., September 14.—When the Bryan special train reached Nashville, Ill., the Democratic candidate found several hundred people there. They cheered him as he came on the car, and applauded his remarks about the money question.

Ashley, the next stop, had a large and enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Bryan again spoke.

Mr. Vernon had sent a committee ahead to meet Mr. Bryan, and when he reached here at 9:20 they formed in line and escorted him to a stand erected in front of the State Supreme Court building, a hundred yards from the railway station.

It was found that Mr. Vernon had prepared to give Mr. Bryan a rousing reception. A Bryan and Sewall club, composed of young men and women, the former in white duck uniforms and the latter in white muslin, had formed a double line extending from the station toward the court-house, and through this Mr. Bryan passed, while the crowd cheered loudly. It was a very good-sized crowd, numbering about twenty-five people, and they had plenty of enthusiasm.

A brass band marched ahead of Mr. Bryan to the stand, and following him came a number of men bearing campaign truncheons.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Sample, State Appellate Judge, and made a 12-minute speech. His train left Mt. Vernon at 9:35.

AT CARMi AND EVANSVILLE.
CARMi, ILL., September 14.—In his speech at Mt. Vernon, Ill., Mr. Bryan answered the allegations that he had said he was not a Democrat. His remarks follow:

"I appreciate the fact that this meeting is presided over by one who until this campaign has been a Republican (referring to Judge Sample). A few months ago I was in your midst then as a private

citizen simply representing a cause which I bear to my heart, and when I told you how I was a Democrat, my Democracy was different from the brand which was being represented by the administration, your city was advertised by those who tried to make it appear that I denied that I was a Democrat. (Cheers.) My friends, those of you who were here know that I not only did not declare myself not a Democrat, but I have always declared myself a better Democrat than any man who sought to undo what Jefferson and Jackson did for the American people. (Great cheering.)"

Fifteen hundred people were bunched around a speakers' platform